



Federal Competitive Funding to Faith-Based and Secular Non-Profits Fiscal Year 2007

Based on a Review of 138 Programs and 35 Program Areas at 11 Federal Agencies

**Federal Competitive Funding Won by Faith-based and Secular Nonprofits
FY07**

Agency	Total Awarded	Secular	(%)	Faith-Based	(%)
HHS	\$10,362,789,431	\$6,972,494,505	67.3%	\$817,684,162	7.9%
USAID	\$4,333,719,700	\$3,405,029,352	78.6%	\$585,281,010	13.5%
HUD	\$2,129,128,572	\$1,291,632,588	60.7%	\$513,223,573	24.1%
USDA	\$1,544,586,548	\$442,658,533	28.7%	\$83,756,451	5.4%
DOJ	\$633,509,595	\$328,624,911	51.9%	\$70,632,916	11.1%
DOL	\$250,275,599	\$163,423,221	65.3%	\$23,817,232	9.5%
ED	\$190,246,245	\$72,771,756	38.3%	\$11,712,236	6.2%
CNCS	\$538,007,871	\$320,237,710	59.5%	\$62,739,528	11.7%
DOC	\$291,113,568	\$51,173,206	17.6%	\$4,952,000	1.7%
VA	\$88,970,254	\$49,846,764	56.0%	\$33,655,168	37.8%
SBA	\$12,338,998	\$10,639,180	86.2%	\$656,900	5.3%
TOTAL	\$20,374,686,382	\$13,108,531,727	64.3%	\$2,208,111,177	10.8%

Notes:

1. FY07 data are from a review of 138 competitive programs at HHS (65), HUD (11), DOJ (16), DOL (14), ED (5), USDA (19), DOC (6), VA (1), SBA (1), and 35 competitive program areas at USAID (26) and CNCS (9). Percentages based on amounts awarded.
2. The "Total Awarded" Column includes funding competed for and won by secular and faith-based nonprofits, as well as other institutions such as educational institutions, state and local governments and others.
3. CNCS used its own internal data collection method that differs in some ways from the standard process, notably that it included some programs from which grants to FBCOs came via state sub-grants rather than directly from the Federal government.

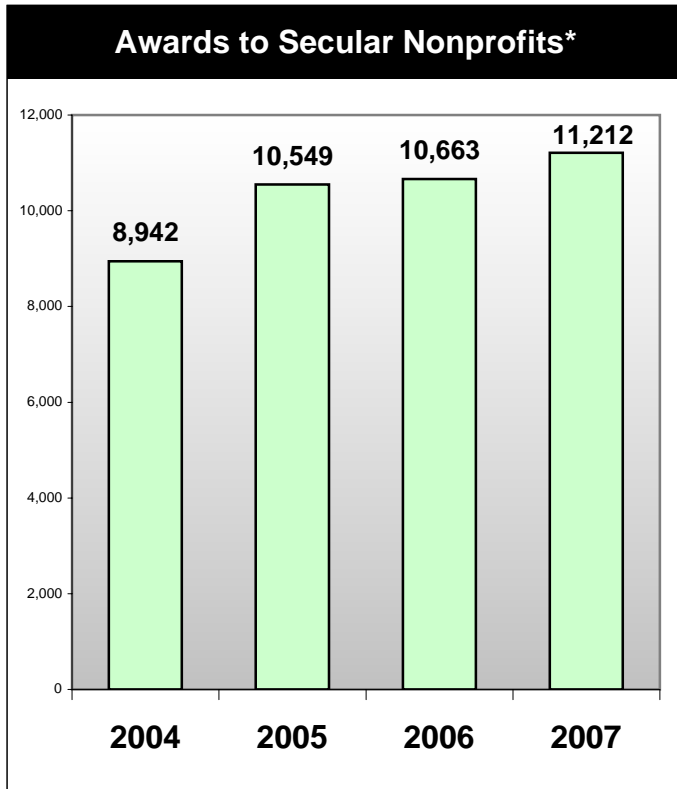
FY07 Federal Competitive Awards and Funding by State

State	Secular Nonprofits		Faith-Based Nonprofits		All Nonprofits		All Recipients	
	Awards	Funding	Awards	Funding	Awards	Funding	Awards	Funding
Alabama	145	\$149,784,500	41	\$15,035,701	186	\$164,820,201	394	\$236,075,139
Alaska	81	\$45,927,498	15	\$4,049,196	96	\$49,976,694	194	\$92,408,599
Arizona	239	\$161,371,391	22	\$16,668,208	261	\$178,039,599	394	\$299,954,479
Arkansas	123	\$102,831,714	23	\$13,158,948	146	\$115,990,662	310	\$161,785,696
California	1297	\$1,009,382,345	213	\$146,483,280	1510	\$1,155,865,625	2196	\$1,689,521,495
Colorado	188	\$125,322,165	29	\$10,631,030	217	\$135,953,195	376	\$216,990,512
Connecticut	207	\$100,637,778	30	\$6,985,124	237	\$107,622,901	320	\$136,903,425
Delaware	48	\$28,127,019	16	\$4,311,296	64	\$32,438,315	99	\$39,806,042
Florida	517	\$372,259,679	149	\$135,803,707	666	\$508,063,386	962	\$699,093,211
Georgia	257	\$277,341,569	65	\$38,775,776	322	\$316,117,346	599	\$399,559,083
Hawaii	92	\$61,308,749	9	\$2,694,569	101	\$64,003,318	121	\$69,934,640
Idaho	103	\$53,928,085	12	\$3,845,130	115	\$57,773,215	198	\$79,476,310
Illinois	555	\$353,717,798	172	\$102,407,034	727	\$456,124,831	1070	\$610,651,562
Indiana	213	\$173,924,321	25	\$13,168,013	238	\$187,092,334	486	\$240,851,611
Iowa	212	\$102,605,299	25	\$4,822,745	237	\$107,428,044	401	\$132,333,438
Kansas	101	\$66,654,266	20	\$4,798,685	121	\$71,452,951	244	\$117,051,546
Kentucky	179	\$133,942,723	55	\$17,607,709	234	\$151,550,432	438	\$226,984,619
Louisiana	197	\$165,942,976	110	\$30,426,617	307	\$196,369,593	516	\$300,389,339
Maine	172	\$78,097,260	7	\$6,926,291	179	\$85,023,551	356	\$126,428,328
Maryland	262	\$145,755,676	91	\$156,330,314	353	\$302,085,990	504	\$390,421,385
Massachusetts	527	\$271,174,075	53	\$17,230,146	580	\$288,404,221	728	\$402,642,942
Michigan	407	\$292,466,831	82	\$44,115,834	489	\$336,582,665	862	\$478,340,947
Minnesota	278	\$175,081,943	62	\$16,035,399	340	\$191,117,342	585	\$235,055,936
Mississippi	120	\$235,551,687	16	\$6,579,185	136	\$242,130,872	384	\$306,293,305
Missouri	224	\$143,243,269	71	\$69,688,770	295	\$212,932,040	555	\$266,569,450
Montana	99	\$42,421,417	3	\$3,899,649	102	\$46,321,066	220	\$81,166,461
Nebraska	101	\$43,700,532	28	\$13,329,206	129	\$57,029,738	231	\$86,960,076
Nevada	67	\$29,018,501	5	\$6,033,200	72	\$35,051,701	126	\$53,212,410
New Hampshire	105	\$43,207,401	1	\$58,480	106	\$43,265,881	166	\$56,845,559
New Jersey	225	\$182,652,488	59	\$30,480,325	284	\$213,132,812	391	\$251,794,833
New Mexico	119	\$85,178,267	20	\$25,326,654	139	\$110,504,921	245	\$155,838,035
New York	1101	\$686,102,006	189	\$169,918,315	1290	\$856,020,322	1589	\$957,121,341
North Carolina	279	\$232,091,979	63	\$30,466,416	342	\$262,558,395	657	\$371,708,669
North Dakota	59	\$16,774,766	4	\$839,091	63	\$17,613,857	152	\$46,807,781
Ohio	429	\$399,265,823	96	\$39,975,313	525	\$439,241,137	782	\$538,267,857
Oklahoma	139	\$138,934,388	15	\$2,299,234	154	\$141,233,622	348	\$201,157,601
Oregon	194	\$134,330,006	22	\$5,387,957	216	\$139,717,963	410	\$216,642,502
Pennsylvania	513	\$321,204,612	125	\$53,692,141	638	\$374,896,753	887	\$541,419,113
Rhode Island	102	\$55,901,290	7	\$2,002,932	109	\$57,904,222	138	\$67,733,001
South Carolina	139	\$155,318,744	26	\$7,993,101	165	\$163,311,845	309	\$195,704,212
South Dakota	81	\$43,020,838	16	\$6,677,116	97	\$49,697,954	237	\$87,385,705
Tennessee	231	\$149,396,865	52	\$17,047,455	283	\$166,444,320	499	\$252,382,996
Texas	541	\$644,089,081	138	\$82,108,764	679	\$726,197,845	1163	\$1,026,979,035
Utah	70	\$58,471,338	6	\$1,081,768	76	\$59,553,106	143	\$84,472,963
Vermont	97	\$33,872,414	2	\$300,000	99	\$34,172,414	146	\$46,092,566
Virginia	319	\$206,269,436	41	\$29,673,878	360	\$235,943,314	576	\$317,682,886
Washington	280	\$177,706,749	78	\$18,223,794	358	\$195,930,543	653	\$314,771,757
West Virginia	99	\$77,122,797	9	\$3,365,320	108	\$80,488,117	219	\$120,960,924
Wisconsin	282	\$143,425,740	28	\$8,108,774	310	\$151,534,513	548	\$243,232,152
Wyoming	38	\$20,016,011	4	\$889,425	42	\$20,905,436	86	\$29,548,017
American Samoa	2	\$11,310,998	0	\$0	2	\$11,310,998	6	\$14,035,048
DC	215	\$124,397,565	34	\$36,334,849	249	\$160,732,414	278	\$241,161,783
Micronesia	1	\$193,034	0	\$0	1	\$193,034	2	\$822,686
Guam	5	\$1,160,828	4	\$275,144	9	\$1,435,972	12	\$5,347,635
International	1811	\$3,597,025,673	362	\$642,501,887	2173	\$4,239,527,560	2531	\$4,909,375,219
Marshall Islands	2	\$189,360	0	\$0	2	\$189,360	2	\$189,360
N. Mariana Islands	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1	\$4,081,371
Puerto Rico	83	\$100,442,489	19	\$17,828,217	102	\$118,270,706	193	\$345,236,853
Palau	2	\$3,597,941	0	\$0	2	\$3,597,941	3	\$3,647,941
Virgin Islands	11	\$4,102,024	2	\$674,536	13	\$4,776,560	18	\$11,369,123

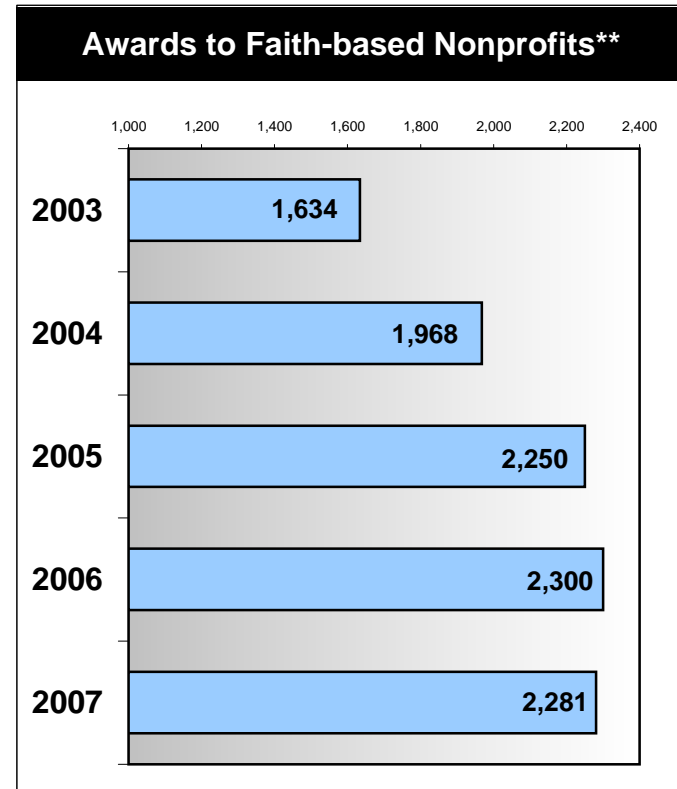
Notes:

1. FY07 data are from a review of 138 competitive programs at HHS (65), HUD (11), DOJ (16), DOL (14), ED (5), USDA (19), DOC (6), VA (1), SBA (1), and 26 competitive program areas at USAID.
2. The "All Recipients" column includes funding and awards competed for and won by secular and faith-based nonprofits, as well as other institutions such as educational institutions, state and local governments and others.

History of Awards to Faith-Based and Secular Nonprofits Across Five Agencies



26% increase (04 to 07)



40% increase (03 to 07)

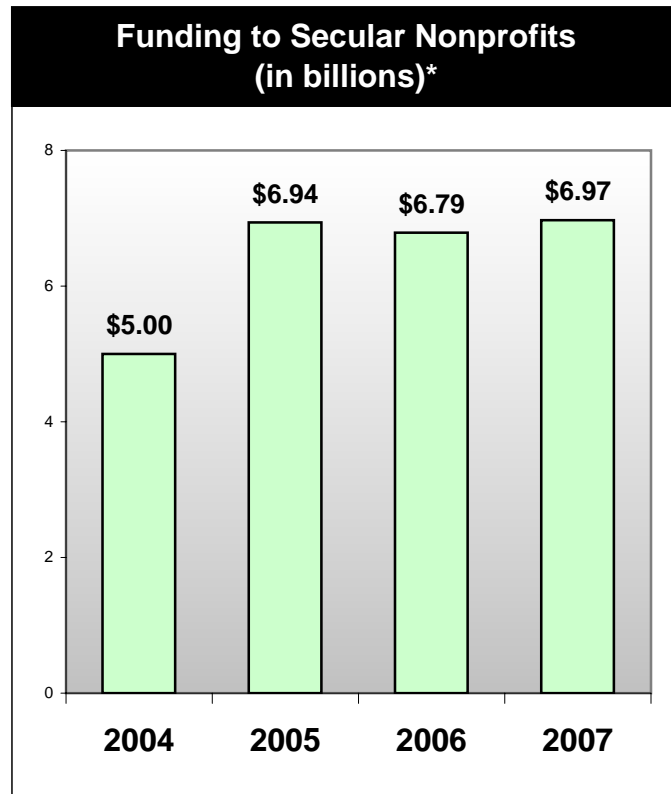
Note:

Data based on a review of amenable programs from the 5 agencies (HHS, HUD, DOJ, DOL and ED) for which data are available for the years shown.

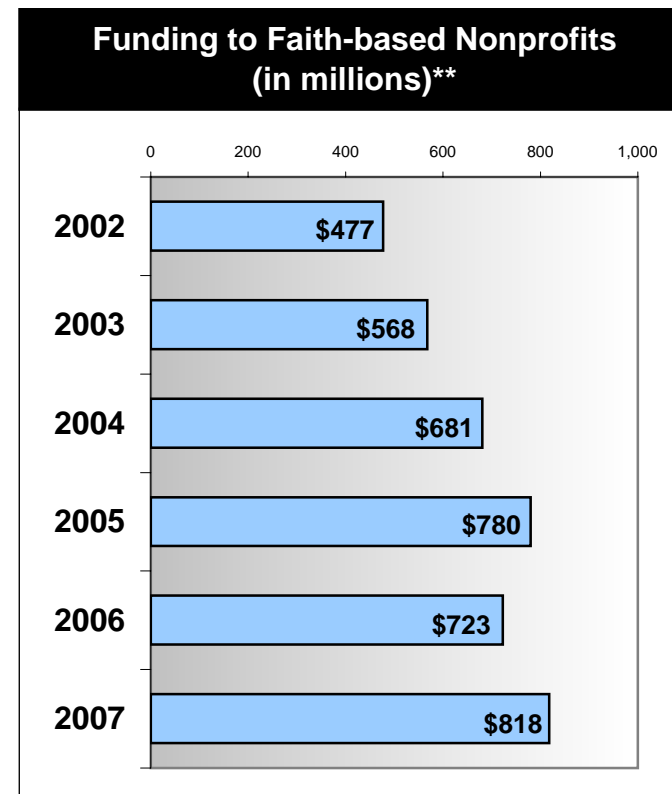
*2004 was the first year the FBCI collected data on the number of grants received by secular nonprofits from the five agencies represented in the chart.

**2003 was the first year the FBCI collected data on the number of grants received by faith-based nonprofits from the five agencies represented in the chart.

History of Funding to Faith-based and Secular Nonprofits for HHS



40% increase (04 to 07)



71% increase (02 to 07)

Note:

Data based on a review of 75 in FY02 and FY03, 73 programs in FY04, 67 programs in FY05, 65 programs in FY06 and FY07.

*2004 was the first year the FBCI collected data on the number of HHS grants received by secular nonprofits presented in the chart.

**2002 was the first year the FBCI collected data on the number of HHS grants received by faith-based nonprofits presented in the chart.

Notes on the FY 2007 Report and Methodology

For the fifth year in a row, this report provides a snapshot of the Federal competitive, non-formula grants process. FY07 data reflect a review of more than 27,000 awards from 133 Federally administered programs at nine Federal agencies (HHS, HUD, ED, DOL, DOJ, USDA, DOC, SBA and VA) and 35 program areas at USAID and CNCS. It includes only those programs that utilize competitively awarded funding for which faith-based and community organizations (FBCOs) were eligible to apply and historically had applied.

The White House does not distribute any Federal social service dollars. Instead, Federal agencies distribute social service dollars through both formula grants to State and local governments and their own competitive non-formula processes. The various program offices that distribute these competitive funds generally use independent peer review panels to evaluate and score grant applications. No Federal program limits funds only to faith-based organizations. FBCOs compete for these funds along with all other applicants, such as educational institutions, for-profit entities, and State or local governments. While this report provides a detailed account of awards to faith-based and secular non-profits in FY07, it does not reflect the full extent of Federal funding won by them. Indeed, the majority of Federal social service funding is not open to competition at the Federal level by individual organizations, but rather is distributed through formula grants to State and local governments. Because CNCS used a slightly different method for collecting data, a small fraction of these kinds of funds are included here. Lastly, many groups received Federal dollars indirectly, as sub-grantees—that is, they were not awarded the grant dollars directly from the Federal government but via intermediate entities ranging from state and city governments to intermediary nonprofit organizations. These sub-grants are not included in this data.

In compiling data, the Federal agencies made good-faith efforts to identify faith-based and secular nonprofits on information gathered from a variety of sources, including SF-424 application cover sheet and an optional survey distributed with Federal grant applications. The survey allowed applicants to identify their organization as either faith-based or secular. While the self-identification method was the preferred approach, it was not the only method used. In cases in which applicants did not fill out the survey, agencies relied on other methods of identification, such as phone inquiries, administrative

reports and web sites. Some groups have religious names, and may be affiliated with a place of worship or certain religion, and yet do not consider themselves “faith-based.” When this was brought to the attention of the agencies, such groups were not designated as “faith-based.” In addition, grants to “faith-inspired” social service projects run by secular organizations—such as the Amachi Big Brothers, Big Sisters programs in Philadelphia and elsewhere—were not counted as faith-based but as awards to secular non-profits. The “non-profit secular” classification in this report consists of a wide variety of organizations. For example, while small, independent 501(c)(3) charities represent a large portion, the category also includes quasi-public institutions established or funded in large part by government.

Federal application and granting procedures vary based on statute and governing regulations. For example, in the Continuum of Care program at HUD, local governments may apply on behalf of the organization that administers the funds and provides the service. Such awards are included as an award to a faith-based or secular nonprofit if it administers the funds and provides the service.

Finally, there are many reasons why the percentages of funds awarded may vary among Federal agencies. For example, Congress often “earmarks” funds for particular organizations. This means the Federal agency administering certain programs must award these funds to organizations chosen by Congress. In other cases, particularly at HHS, statutes often favor automatic grant extensions, thus limiting the competition and funds available for new grantees. Similarly, funding totals between states may vary significantly from year to year. The existence and/or size of one particular award may play a large role in whether the total is up or down in any given year.